

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL XVIII. NO. 216

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 29, 1888

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SENATORS DEBATING.

The Ex-Soldiers and Sailors Pension Bill.

RINGING THE GRAND ARMY.

As a Beneficiary Under the Bill—Public Buildings and Oklahoma Bills in the House—Etc.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The Senate joint resolution, in relation to the claims of John B. Read against the United States for the alleged use of projectiles for rifled ordnance, passed. The Senate bill for the purchase of a site and the erection of a government building in New Orleans (not to exceed in cost \$200,000), passed.

The following bills were also passed: To authorize the Omaha, Hayes City, and Southwestern Railway Company, and Chicago, Kansas and Western Railway Company to build their roads across the Fort Hayes military reservation.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated from the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, the question being on the adoption of Call's amendment, making the bill apply also to others who served in the wars of Mexico or, for thirty days, in any of the Indian wars.

The amendment was agreed to. A long political debate followed which was participated in by Senators Callum, Manderson and others. Senator Plumb held that the bill did not have the endorsement of the G. A. R. Plumb asked Senator Faulkner if he believed the President would veto the bill, whereupon the presiding officer, Ingalls, interposed, saying it had been always held to be a breach of order to refer in debate to the action of the Executive.

Plumb expressed his regret that the chair had not thought so when the Senator from West Virginia was speaking.

Presiding officer.—The chair had intended before this to say that it does, and takes occasion now to say that it has never been held to be in order in debate in the Senate, to refer to the opinion of the Executive or to the action of the Executive as an argument for or against pending legislation.

Teller protested against the Senate of the United States being threatened with the Executive veto. He had never heard of such a thing before in the Senate, and he hoped he would never hear it again. It seemed to him to be a great degradation to the Senate, for a Senator to stand up and say that he proposed to be governed in his vote by what the Executive thought, or felt, or wanted. The President was a co-ordinate branch of the government, but was not the legislative branch of the government. If the great, mighty body which had maintained for a hundred years a decent, dignified position among the people, was to be threatened with Executive disapprobation, there would have been, and there ought to be, an end to the American Senate.

Beck hoped that the Senator from Colorado would tell the Senate what he thought of the speech of the Senator from Nebraska (Manderson), as to the action of the Grand Army of the Republic, the beneficiaries under the bill, as to what their posts had determined the Senator should do.

Manderson suggested that if the gentleman from Kentucky proposed to take away the right of petition from the G. A. R., he would meet with no support, even on his side of the chamber. He denied that the G. A. R. as an organization, was to be affected by the bill. Senator Beck denied having ever suggested that the G. A. R. should not exercise the right of petition, and said that nobody had suggested that the President had not a right to veto an obnoxious measure. The Senator from Nebraska had told the Senate that the action of the committee on pensions, in reporting the bill, had grown out of the action of the G. A. R. which was itself a beneficiary under the bill. The Senator's speech, he said, was more degrading to the Senate than any allusion to the President's action on the bill could be.

Manderson said he was at a loss to conceive how the Executive was so immaculate and unapproachable that his action was not to be criticized. He claimed the right not only in his capacity as a Senator, but as a citizen, to criticize even the acts of the President. He had not discussed the probable action of the President on the bill, except to suggest a desire to have a bill passed that would probably become a law. It was that which he felt to be a degradation to the Senate, and he thought that every Senator ought to feel that it was a degradation. He did not mean to say that the President was responsible for that. If he was, he ought to be impeached. The President had no business catching the ears of Senators before a bill was presented to him.

Senator Blackburn said that he deprecated the violation of that very proper rule which prohibited a Senator or Representative from undertaking to influence legislative action by any reference to the presumed course of the Executive. He had heard that rule violated by three Senators, Davis, Manderson, and Blair. These Senators had all said that the bill had to be framed and fashioned to avoid a veto message at the hands of the Executive. He did not know what authority they had for the statement, but he did know that there was but one political organization in the country which was in part of working order, ready to take the field with knapsacks, packed and all things ready. It was not the Democratic party. Flushed with its recent victory, it had lost something of its realization and of apprecia-

tion of the necessity for it. It was not the Republican party, crushed by its long expected and well earned defeat, its disintegration had made it anything but an efficient organization to-day. It was the Grand Army of the Republic which presented the only efficiently organized political system on the continent to-day. The Senator from Nebraska, who so ably championed the bill, had told the Senate and the country that the bill was a demand made by the Grand Army of the Republic, and had protested substantially against any material amendment of it, because that organization had formulated, what? Not its petition to the American Congress, but its demand in the American Congress for legislation, in which, as his colleague had said, it was itself to be beneficiary. If the Senator from Nebraska was to be accepted as authority, the bill was not a petition but a demand sent to Congress by that great, well organized and perfectly systematized political agency, that proposed to remove the trouble which environed both houses to do away with the revenue bills and tariff revisions and abolitions of internal revenue taxation, and to dispose of the Treasury surplus by such bills as this; and that was to be the only practical solution to be offered by the Republican party for the financial difficulties in which the country was involved.

After some remarks by Manderson and Blair, Blackburn went on to say that it was not to be wondered at if those Senators in their zeal should undertake to warn the super-loyal of the land against the disloyal policy of a loyal Executive. If those Senators were unwilling to submit a bill for the determination of an American Congress, but insisted that it should go through in a stereotyped form, after a procrustean fashion, because the G. A. R. so decreed it, and if they meant to dispose of the surplus in the Treasury in that way and no other, they should be frank enough to face the issue and go to the country upon it.

After further debate by Teller, Hoar, Blackburn, Blair and Manderson, the bill went over without action, and the Senate proceeded to executive business, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Anderson, of Iowa, offered a resolution calling on the public printer for an explanation of why the House order for printing the reports of the Pacific Railroad Commission and the President's message on the subject had not been carried out. The resolution gave rise to a sharp debate on the ground that it was intended to criticize the public printer. The resolution was finally passed by a vote of 131 to 130.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma bill. In committee of the whole the House reduced the appropriation for a public building at Omaha from \$300,000 to \$400,000. That for the appraiser's building at New York to cost \$1,500,000, including the site, was passed.

The House ratified this action. Richardson, of Tennessee, reported back adversely the resolution offered this morning by Anderson, of Iowa, calling on the public printer for the order of his failure to comply with the order of the House for 10,000 copies of the reports of the Pacific Railroad Commission. Richardson stated that no such order had ever been made. The House had passed a concurrent resolution ordering the printing, which still slept in the Senate committee on printing. The resolution was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

The Burlington Strike.

QUINCY, Ill., February 28.—The situation at Quincy regarding the strike is practically unchanged to-day. At the depot and in the railroad yards two or three hundred men and boys have been assembled all day, but a large force of police has been on duty, and no violence of any kind has been attempted. The local Brotherhood of Engineers has appointed a committee to see that no unlawful acts are committed, and the engineers have kept away from the depot and the roundhouse.

DENVER, February 28.—The strike of the Burlington engineers at this point assumed no new aspect to-day. No trains have departed, neither has any arrived from the East since 10 last night.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, February 28.—Burlington passenger trains are arriving and departing from this point as usual, but from one to three hours behind time. The striking engineers and firemen are still content of success, and claim that the western roads will take part, if necessary, to bring about victory for those out. All is quiet here now, and there are no indications of violence.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—No really new developments in the Burlington strike to-day. Very little is being done in the yards. The strikers are quiet and confident, and ridicule the assertion that the company is securing any number of competent men. No freight of any nature is being moved here. Information from Atchison, Kansas, and Hannibal, Missouri, states that the road made poor headway with trains to-day.

KANSAS CITY, February 28.—The tie-up on the Burlington system is as complete here to-day as it was yesterday. The company has succeeded in sending out passenger trains manned with green hands, but they have all been more or less late in departing, and as a result only a handful of passengers have boarded any outgoing trains. The freight business is completely blocked and is much worse than the passenger traffic. Large squads of policemen are stationed at the Union depot, and a detail is sent over the river to Harlem for the protection of new engineers. Governor Moorehouse sent a telegram this evening to Captain Jeff Dunlap, of the Kansas City Light Cavalry, instructing him to hold his company in readiness.

DENVER, February 28.—A telegram received here late to-night from Omaha denies that engineers had anything to do with the trouble at McCook this morning. It is claimed the trouble was caused by a lot of drunken rowdies who were in no way connected with the Brotherhood.

THE CHURCH SUITS.

Taking Testimony Before the Commissioner.

THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

President Angus M. Cannon on the Stand and Enlightening the Government's Counsel.

The taking of testimony before Judge Sprague, in the Church suits, is going along slowly; the lawyers of the respective parties watching their clients' interests closely. President Angus M. Cannon has been on the stand two days, being questioned as to certain property turned over to the Church Association of Salt Lake Stake by the Trustee-in-Trust. On Monday Mr. Cannon declined to examine the record of the minutes of meetings of the directors of the Stake Association, and the matter was called up again Tuesday morning, when Attorney Young asked:

Mr. Cannon, when you were on the witness stand yesterday, a question was asked you in regard to the minutes of a meeting contained in a certain book belonging to the corporation of this stake of Zion, are you willing to answer the question?

Mr. Cannon—I will say that I have read the minutes and am willing to answer any question the counsel desires to ask.

P. L. Williams—Have you that book this morning? (He gets it from satchel.)

W.—Will you open at the first meeting of which you spoke, in relation to the controversy?

C.—(Pointing to the minutes.) These are the minutes Mr. Carlson put in my hands.

W.—I wish you would state whether that was the first meeting of the directors called, relative to the personal property you spoke of yesterday?

C.—I think these are the minutes of the first meeting which was held March 8th, 1887, at 10 a. m.

The attorney then submitted a long list of unimportant questions to the witness relative to the meetings held by the board of directors of the Salt Lake corporation, the amount of property being \$36,994.65, which was donated to complete the Temple by the Trustee-in-Trust.

The minutes of the different meetings held by the corporation were read by Williams and taken as evidence by the plaintiff.

Mr. Sheeks objected to these minutes being read by Mr. Williams, as he might make an error; and thought a certified copy would be better.

Mr. Williams—At the second meeting, did you see Bishop Preston present?

Mr. Cannon—No, sir.

W.—Have you that original agreement which I have just read?

C.—I think the secretary has it.

W.—Does this record of the proceedings of those meetings contain an account of all that was done at those meetings respectively?

C.—So far as I can judge, and as far as my memory serves me, it is a complete account of all that was done at the several meetings.

W.—Did Wm. B. Preston sign this agreement with his own hand?

C.—Yes, sir.

W.—When and where, with reference to that meeting, did he sign it?

C.—Immediately after the meeting, in the room where the meeting was held. I think we submitted this resolution to know if the board would approve of it, which they did.

W.—When did you receive the list of property first?

C.—I could not state exactly.

W.—You reported to the directors that you had received 1,081 shares of Deseret Telegraph Company's stock; is that correct?

C.—Yes, sir; it was transferred to the Church Association.

W.—Does the Church Association still hold the stock?

(Objection was raised by Mr. Sheeks, but Mr. Cannon answered.)

C.—I don't know what disposition was made of it. I don't know that there is any income from it.

W.—Where did you get it?

C.—From the Trustee-in-Trust, and I think James Jack delivered the certificate, but I would not be positive, nor do I remember the day.

W.—What is the par value of this stock, or what is its market value?

C.—I don't know, as it yields no dividends.

W.—Was it included in the personal property?

C.—I think not.

Mr. Cannon was then asked by Mr. Sheeks: These expenses mentioned on the record, can you state how they were incurred?

LeGrande Young—Mr. Cannon, can you state whether there has been any of the property removed from the place?

C.—I think none of the things have been removed, as it would incur extra expense. We did not disturb it because we thought it would not justify us making any change.

Mr. Williams—Mr. Cannon, how many temples are completed and how many are in the course of erection?

C.—Two are completed, and two in course of construction.

W.—Are these temples used for public worship?

C.—No, sir; they are for the performance of sacred rites, but in the temple at Logan there are lectures delivered to the students of the school, not only in relation to our faith, but also on scientific subjects, as we were told by the founder of this church, Joseph Smith, to store our minds with knowledge from all good books, so that our intelligence would correspond, if not to exceed the people of the world.

And only those who can get the proper recommendation, or whose names are on the list, are permitted to attend these schools.

W.—Will you state whether or not it is a tenet of your church that a man may marry more than one woman at the same time?

C.—That is according to the revelation received by Joseph Smith in 1843.

W.—Is it taught now by the Church?

C.—I will say, I have not heard it taught for some time.

W.—Is it still a tenet of the Church?

C.—I believe it is; at least, that is my opinion.

W.—Do not the authorities of the Church perform polygamous marriages in the Temple now?

C.—No, sir, it has been discontinued—it must have been for nearly a year, that persons who have applied have been refused.

W.—Do you issue certificates or recommendations?

C.—No, sir; I have simply to sign them. And when persons have come to me, I have told them the consequences if they did.

W.—Are these marriages which have been discontinued, permanent?

C.—I cannot say.

W.—Why was it suspended?

C.—I don't know, unless it is that it has entailed so much suffering upon the people, and brought them into conflict with the government. But we feel that the responsibility rests upon those who prevent us; and it is out of honor for the laws.

W.—Why have you refused to recommend persons to the Temple?

C.—Because I have heard that President Woodruff would not endorse their recommendations.

W.—Do you refuse to grant or endorse recommendations on any case?

C.—No, sir. I wrote to President Woodruff, and he told me he could not grant recommendations to the Temple for such marriages.

W.—How long has this been stopped?

C.—I should think about a year.

Mr. Sheeks—Mr. Cannon, are there any other ordinances performed in these temples, or do they continue these marriages?

C.—No, sir; the authorities of the Church have seen best to discontinue them.

Mr. A. W. Carlson took the stand and testified that the minutes as read were correct and that he was the secretary of the corporation of the Salt Lake Stake, and that the minutes include all the important transactions in the meeting, and a copy of the consent of Bishop W. B. Preston. The minutes and copy of consent were admitted as evidence. Mr. Carlson said he was familiar with most of the property mentioned in the transfer, and that it is now the same in general as when transferred; that he was one of the directors. Mr. Carlson, by request of the attorney, read the minutes of a meeting held in the Assembly Hall, June 4th, 1887, when the proper parties ratified the grant from President John Taylor, of certain property of this stake to the corporation. He also produced a list of names as evidence of the payment of the hands working on the Temple Block.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

At 2 p. m. John K. Winder was called and testified, that since he was examined he had sought to inform himself in relation to the property being the same and not removed from the place originally occupied, and found that the things in general were the same as on the 22d of March, 1887; that the teams, wagons, storehouse, and furniture, etc., were the same, with slight exceptions, as when he went to see them in March last. And as a whole he believed it to be the same property.

J. M. Cannon was called and sworn. He was engaged as clerk for ten days; had made out a list of names of work hands, but could not state whether all had received payment whose names were on the list presented by Mr. Carlson in the forenoon. He was acquainted with most of the men therein named, and knew them to be Church hands.

The list of names was submitted as evidence of payment in the case.

The examination will be resumed this morning.

Powderly Speaks.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—A letter from General Master Workman Powderly was given to the Associated Press at Scranton, this evening, in which he says: "I have been asked what my opinion is concerning the strike of engineers on the Burlington. An expression of opinion is requested as to whether I favor the Knights of Labor taking the places of Brotherhood men. I do not know the particulars of the strike in question, but if it is true the men are making an effort to do away with the European custom of grading men up and down regardless of merit, then they are right in making a fight for equality. My opinion of a man who takes the place of another struggling for his rights, is that he deserves the contempt and scorn of every man who loves justice. The true members of the Brotherhood have, on repeated occasions, taken the places of members of the Knights of Labor; but the merits of the various cases have nothing to do with the principle of honor involved in all of them. It is to the eternal shame of the Brotherhood men that they

stooped to such a mean and treacherous, unmanly conduct. A man who takes the place of another, when that other engages in a struggle with a corporation, is a scab, whether he be a member of the Brotherhood or the Knights of Labor. When Charles Wilson ordered the members of the Brotherhood to take the places of members of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union in 1873 and 1875, he did an unmanly, cowardly act. When Arthur allowed members of the Brotherhood, over which he exercised such severe discipline, to tamper with the rights of striking employees of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash systems, two years ago, he too violated that principle of honor, which should restrain men when about to do wrong. The taking of these men's places was mean and dastardly. If their actions were taken with the sanction of the chief of the Brotherhood, he too, was mean and dastardly; but two wrongs never make a right, and what is mean and dastardly in members of the Brotherhood cannot become grand and noble in members of the Knights of Labor. No Knight should belittle his manhood by stooping to such dirty work. If it is the habit of the Brotherhood men to do such work as taking strikers' places, why, in heaven's name, let them have the monopoly of it. Knights, if you take my advice, you will stand back and let the struggle go on. Let the Brotherhood demonstrate its power to stand alone without 'entangling alliances with other trades.' Let the past be forgotten; no matter how bitter you may feel towards these men, remember they have not stepped out of the rut of selfishness yet, and it is best to teach them what manhood means, by keeping hands off the Burlington strike. The spectacle presented by the men of labor who belong to different organizations rushing at each other's throat whenever a strike takes place, must be a gratifying thing for employers to look at. It must indeed give satisfaction to corporations to know that neither Knights of Labor nor Brotherhood men dare in future ask for better treatment with any assurance of receiving it. Labor will forever be bound hand and foot at the feet of capital, as long as workmen can be pitted against each other. No strike should be entered into until the last effort consistent with manhood has been made; then if it is determined, the last thing possible to be done to avert the trouble, every detachment of labor's army should be wheel-to-wheel in line in defending the rights of men in the breach. I have never seen such a strike and never expect to, until the narrow prejudices of the past are buried, and the principles of Brotherhood properly understood, then we will have no strikes. Knights of Labor, from Maine to California, stand back, keep your hands off; let the law of retaliation be disregarded, and let the men of the Burlington Railroad win the strike if they can.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Officials of the Burlington road state that applications for positions as engineers and firemen are coming in constantly from all over the country, but as the company does not accept anybody, except after rigid examination, the process of hiring men is slow, and consequently they do not expect to be in running order for at least ten days. About fifty men, so far, have been selected.

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Advertisements in this column, if for articles lost or found, for situations offered or wanted, houses for rent or wanted to rent, will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per line for one insertion, and 2½ cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Professional cards, 7½ cents per line first time, and 4 cents each subsequent time.

LOST.

POCKET BOOK BETWEEN CHRIS. P. Berger, Jr., and Co-op. Cottonwood, containing papers with name Charles Buchler. Contents are of no use to any one except owner. Leave at Chris. Berger's, Jr., and get reward.

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Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Type Writer, Short Hand, Etc.

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